ING MONIFESTED IN JEWISH CIRCLES. The indignation of the Hebrews at the exclusion of Mr. Seligman from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga has not abated, and is a general topic of conversation and comment. Much sympathy for Mr. Seligman is expressed, and Judge Hilton's action is pronounced a direct insult to the Jewish race.

SYMPATHY FOR MR. SELIGMAN.

The controversy respecting the exclusion of Jews from hotels continued to be the chief subject of comment and criticism yesterday in all circles of the city. The excitement and indignation among the He brews seemed to be increasing rather than diminishing. Large numbers of them called at the office of the Seligmans to express their sympathy with the banker and to condemn the affront which they feit to have been put upon themselves. They refuse to recognize it as a Hil--Seligman controversy, but declare that their entire

Joseph Seligman is still in Saratoga, but Jesse Seligman was at the office yesterday and conversed frankly about the matter with many gentlemen who called. To a TRIBUNE reporter he said that Judge Hilton could find no excuse for his conduct in any position ever taken by mbers of his family. The Seligmans had never felt or expressed prejudices of race. They had always regarded themselves as American citizens, and had taken pleasure in doing their share and more than share for the support of and charitable institutions without for a moment taking sect into consideration. In reply to the question whether or not his brother would take legal measures in the premises, Mr. Seligman said that he did not in the least suppose he would. With an equal a man might reasonably contest a matter of dispute, but it was beneath the dignity of a gentleman to appear in public opposition to dignity of a centermin to appear as such a man as Judge Hilton had shown blueself to be. They had always lived quietly and unobtrusively, and they regretted more than they could express being drigged into such unwelcome notoriety. The reporter asked if the feeling among the Jews was one of deep felling only or of excitement! Mr. Seligman replied that the excitement could scarcely be overstated. He said that he was pleased to believe that a vast majority of Caristians also condemned Judge Hilton's course. He had received scores of letters from gentlemen premitent in this community, of different nationalities and religious behels, expressing their indignation at Judge Hilton, and their sympathy with those whom he had De Witt Seligman showed a Tarauxa reporter a num-

ber of leiters which he said were from prominent men to the firm, expressing their disapproval of the treatment shown to Mr. Seitgman. "I cannot let you see the let-ters or read them to you, as they are of a confidential nature, but I will give you the names of the writers. They are S. L. M. Burlow, Goldsmi,h Brothers, C. J. Canda, E. P. Hall, J. H. Sherwood, G. B. Ellery, S. Rock, Mr. Bundy, E. S. P. Ely, J. B. H. Hutchmson, J. S. Matthews, and B. F. Piexotto, ex-United States Con Bucharest. An anonymous writer says to us; 'Yen need not my flattery, but my heart is full, and I merel wish to say, God bless you for your action in publishin and bringing before American tolerant Constians Judg Hilton's last crime against the century." Mr. Sedgma

mid bringing before American towards." Mr. Sedgma.

was arked when the reported indignation meeting would be held, and he replied that it was still a matter of discussion among the Hobrews.

A prominent Hebrew diamond broker said yealed by a Tam glad that this matter has cole up. I don't believe in Jews going to the hotels of Christians. We omen to have hotels of our own and I hope that this entire a will result in providing them." This view was not one, however, which generally prevailed. Conversation with a number of Jews led to the conviction that they were prevailed to make their opposition to the excussive course determined and practical in its results. The excitement of which Mr. Sedgman spoke was, however, not easy to discover. Every Jew was indignant, but not one seemed to have lost his bead.

Jackson S. Schultz, who has addressed a letter to Mr. Sedgman condemning Judge Hilton's action, said yester and to have his views quoted at length. He felt, however, no objection to declaring that he disapproved interly of Judge Hilton's course, and was assumanced at the absard caricature which he had published of Mr. Sedgman's personal character and havis no less than at the estimate he had made of "good American society."

JUDGE HILTON'S STATEMENTS DENIED. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Messis. Seligman, was found yesterday morning greatly excited over the alleged insult to Mr. Seligman and to the Jewish race at the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. To a Tam-une reporter he said, as he paced up and down the offic-, expressing his views in vigorous language: "The most prominent merchants and others of this city have called mon the Messes. Seligman and expressed their respect upon the Messrs, Selgman and expressed their respect or them and their race, and their disgust and condemna-tion of the course pursued by Judge Hilton, which ap-pears to be aggravated by the character of his state-ments. Letters and telegrams have also been poured upon the Seligmans to the same effect. Among these were letters from Jackson S. Schultz, Roger A. Pryor,

George W. Blunt, W. Littlejohn, Jacob Campbell, Pres dent of the Pacific Bank; John H. Sherwood, and Charles Watroas. Judge Hilton refers to the personal habits of Mr. Seligman as unfitting him to be gaest. Look at this copy of a letter from Mr. Barron, proprietor of the Twin Mountain House." This read as

O. F. Barron of the Twin Mountain and of the Crawford House, who for a series of years has entertained the Rev. H. W. Beecher and Vice-Fresident Wheeler, states that he regards any religious proscription as entirely out of date. He has entertained Mr. Joseph Seilgman and family at his houel, and the relations between him and Mr. Seilgman's family have been of the most happy and satisfactory nature. There never entered his hotel a finer family or more fastidious hadies and gentlemen them the Seilgmans. Always polite in their bearing, never osientations, and always widing to p y the highest price for every luxury and confort, he hopes the Seilgmans will be self-greated by the dignity and contribute to his house, being looked upon as entertaining the finest families in the country. O. F. Barron of the Twin Mountain and of the Craw-

"Judge Hilton characterizes my statement," Mr. Lau-

terbach centinued, "that many accounts have been withdrawn from A. T. Stewart & Co. as untrue. He is himself in error. I know of many accounts which us aggregated a large amount every year that have been withdrawn within two days. Among these are Simon Bernheimer, a wealthy refired merchant; D. L. Ein stein, Coleman Brothers of San Francisco, the Neustadter Brothers of San Francisco, and Rolin & Co. of Chicago Brothers of San Francisco, and Rolin & Co. of Chicago, and mony more will follow their example to-day. Junga Histon's encicavor to shirk the respensibility of his infamous conduct by claiming that his refusal to accept Mr. Scingman was predicated upon personal reasons is absolutely false. The families of the Mesers. Seligman have dealt hargely with A. T. Stewart & Co. up to the present day. Judge Histon admits that had Mr. Seligman called personally be might have shown him accommodation, and the fact that any bracelites, both before and after the occurrence with Mr. Seligman, who have been habitness for many years at the Grand Union were refused admirssion shows this to be a crasside and not a fight against an individual. his to be a crassed and not a fight against on individual, udge Hilton's suggestion that Jews will not withdraw her patronage and that they will be governed by no runciple except that of buying where they can buy heapest, he will find to his cost to be a serious error o people are more sensitive in respect to their national oner, none more treasy to resent an insuit offered to heir race at whatever cost or sacrifice than the Jewish

*Among other scurrilous statements of Judge Hilton is "Among other scurrious statements of Judge Huton his remark that, though Mr. Seligman is a member of the Syndicare, ac is dissateful to the members of that organization. Why, to-day there was a meeting of the Syndicate at the office of Morton & Bliss, where, besides these two gentlemen, there were present Augustus Belmont, Dievek, Morgan & Co., and George F. Blaser, asslier of the First National Bans. These gentlemen signed a paper stating that Judge Hitton is under a misapure briston as to the relations of Mr. Seligman with the members of the Syndicate; they have been and are of the most satisfactory character." most satisfactory character

CORONER ELLINGER'S OPINIONS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Coroner Ellinger last evening and asked his opinion in regard to Judge Hilton's action. The Coroner laughed and

"I do not believe that this is a question that can have any general significance in this country. The general sentiment here is too well established in opposition to Intolerance and proscription of any kind. The very first principle of this Government has been equal rights. Of ourse this does not refer to social distinctions and relations, which must always be governed in a great degree by the education and condition of those who associate tegether. As far as Judge Hilton and Mr. Seligman are concerned I have little to say. I think that it is a mistake for any man to seek to increase his business custom or extend his trade seek to increase his business custom or extend his trade by appealing to the prepadices of any class or race. It does not sook very well, however, for a man like Judge Histen, who was refused admittance to the Union League Chie on account of his social position, to set aimself ap-as the arbiter of who should be received by the best so-ciety. I do not believe the story that Joseph Seligman went to Saratons to dree the best suite of rooms at the Grand Union field in order that he might be able to make meany by thus presenting to wealthy visitors the claims of the Syndeane for patronage. Mr. Seligman is too well known as a successful business man to make it suppossible for a moment toat such was his intention. Nevertheless, his letter to Judge Bilton was evidently written in anger, and shows neither good taste nor cool plagment. But, as far as this question relatesto these two persans, I have nothing further to say that that I be-lieve that they are competent to settle their personal difficulties themselves. come to saratogs to size the best suite of rooms at the went to Saratogs to size the best suite of rooms at the make image possible for a moment tent such was been every too well known as a successful leastness man to make it suppressible for a moment tent such was bis intention. Nevertheres, his letter to Judge Bilton was evidently worthern in anger, and shows neather good taste nor cool principles. But as far as this question relates to these two persons, I have nothing further to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before the they are competent to say that that I before the they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before the they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before the they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before that they are competent to say that that I before the they are competent to say that that I before the retained office not tar from Canal-st. a beginning the news, and offered the retiring dry pools man a cigar to soothe his feelings.

FAILURE OF A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Springfillo, Mass., June 20.—The direction in any country, were presented; but wind up the concern.

classes of men there are found those whose tastes and education are similar. They thus are attracted and seek the society of each other. It is admitted that among the Hebrews, as among other races, there are families whose refinement and education are such as to fit them for the highest and most cultured society, without a question in regard to their ancestry. Attempts have been made in Europe to arouse the prejudice of race against such men as bisrach and Gambetta, but the good sense of our enlightened people has repudiated such a course and it has availed nothing. This feeling is much stronger in this country, where the humblest born may aspire to the highest position in the gift of the people, and attain it too, if he has the merit and bradus equal to the task. Too much treasure and blood have been expended by the people of this country to secure equal rights to all, and public opinion has become tog catholic to permit any prejudice against race or religious opinion. As far as the social question is concerned, I feel confident that it will regulate itself, and that the gen ral spirit of toleration, for which the people of this country have so long been distinguished, will continue to be cherished in the future as it has been in the past."

FEELING AT THE CLUBS. The Hebrews who gathered at the rooms of the Standard Club, No. 149 West Forty-second-st., last evening, collected in small groups in the reading-room nd parlors, quietly discussing the exclusion of Mr. Selig man from the Grand Union Hotel. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE, on inquiring for the president, Spingarn, was shown into the reading-

room, and while waiting endeavored to into conversation with members of the club in order to learn their opinion of the treatment of Mr. Seligman and what action would be taken in the matter. They were reticent, however, and directed the reporter to the President for information. Mr. Spingarn soon appeared, and in answer to a question as to the prevailing opinion in

" We are all of the same opinion, Sir; a feeling of just indignation prevails among us as a race and as a club. The action of Judge Hilton in excluding one of our race from his hotel is locked upon as mean and despicable in the extreme, and has created a feeling of disgust among not only the Hebrews but all fair-minded people. Mr. Hilton's action will reflect great discredit upon him, and will damage his character and his trade. I have never before heard of such treatment on such grounds being offered to any one, either in this country or Europe. I don't believe that Mr. Seligman or his family ever made themselves in any way obnoxious. Mr. Seligman's family are cultured, refined, and unobtrusive, and are much sought after by people of high social standing. President Hayes,

by people of high social standing. President Hayes, Gen. Grant, W. M. Evarts, and men of that class are his personal friends, and it is perfect folly to suppose that he would conduct himself in any manner unbecoming a gentleman. No interference of the Hebrews as a nation is required; let the right persons seek redress, if the ineart had been offered to us as a nation we would have risen in a body and demanded our constitutional rights. Although the insuit was offered to one Hebrew, we as a nation heartily sympathize with our brother, and whill assist him as far as less in our power in obtaining some redress for this wrong.

"The first step that will be taken will be to transfer our trade elsewhere, and should Judge Hilton ever place himself before the public for their patronage in affect he will find an insurmountable obstance in the Jewish vote. Many Gentiles have already condemned his action, and I have no doubt that many more will do so. Should his action he sustained it will settle the question of religious liberty in the United States. I do not protend to say that the Hebrews, as a nation, are better or worse than any other, but this I do say—they respect and obey the laws, aftend to their business, and permit others to do the same. The statement that May Schrauan hospited Mrs. Schwari is, I taink, a base feeleation, and is made as an excase for the unparalicied action of Judge Histon. The case is a clear one of protend among as, "Many toward one of our race." I have no done to this club are sensative in their feelings in system to this matter. We are not an exclusive pope; we uringle with society, and many Gentiles are to be becaused in their denunciation of the conduct of Judge II then. Several nature of the conduct of Judge II then their denunciation of the conduct of Judge II then according to the conduct of the least and among as," Many members of the colubination of the conduct of Judge II then denunciation of the conduct of Judge II then denunciation of the conduct of Judge II then denunciation of t

come, and the thindary so often displayed 9 levs was handling great public questions would give their assar-ants advantages which would spread in a manner that would seriously cripple the social freedom of the Jews is the Usited States.

Broad-sts, yesterday little was talked of during the in-Hilton's order. Most of the brokers are not over friendly had been struck at their social standing most difficult to overcome. "It will follow us wherever we go this Summer, at least," said a young broker just coming out of Hallgarten & Co.'s office, at Exchange-place and Wall-st. 'I feel as if everybody was pointing a finger at me," was the reply of a gentleman, also, apparently, a Hebrew. Inside the office, the clerks, several of whom are not Hebrews, were continually asked as to whether or not

they had engaged rooms at the Grand Union. About noon the crewd at Delmonico's in Broad-st, was very large, and there was only one tople for discussion One gentleman, quiet in demeanor, said: "This is a very disagrecable sensation. It will lead to mischief all around, and to the raising of questions and bad blood that should not be raised in a community where there are so many untutored people. Once begun, as this un-

that should not be raised in a community where there are so many untuitored people. Once begun, as this unfortunately has, among the so-called better classes, it will spread and do incaic dable harm in the disruption of business relations that just now need all of our care, whether it be by the employment of Chinese labor, the sale of our bonds by Jews, or the cultivation of Southern lands by negroes. The worst that could befall this country just now is to create a feeling of caste. It would indeed be, in a business point of view, the last leather that would break the cannel sback."

"But do you really believe," inquired the reporter, "that Judge Hilton has a sersonal spite against the Soligmans, and that the order has been issued against them execusively?

"No Sir; it is meant to affect all the Jews, perhaps with lew slight exceptions, who are in the habit of visiting to be made prominent, will certainly not avail themserves of the rimored intention on the part of Judge Hilton to make them "hivited guests," so as to chable him to creep out of the very meanterfuls box is as placed himself in. There can be no doubt, however, that at many pin es of public resort the Jews have mide hemselves observates to other guests, but not more of the tree of the guests, but not more of the Twe-of Ring when they were in the zenal of their glem. I remember how last year at Newbort the family of a well-known Jewish banker, recently from Chaemant, spread themselves most estendations, their new were not so offensive in their carriages, valgar in the extreme part of what one might call indepent, but vingar in the part of boards, and were vulgar in the carries bearing as the women, who dressed bond, talked bond, hangled aboud, and were vulgar in the extreme bander flowers, valgar in their carriages, valgar in the extreme bander hey were not the proving the bost parts of the manner of one people who deprecated when depending an assent of the surface of the watering places, and hence never permit my children to bounce on my of the hab

law means anything at ad, it means this case as indea as any rever heard of "

Al Broad and Wall-sts., about 1 o'clock, a number of broads, among whom were two Heorews, were taking about stocks, when a weitknown member of the old "Twenty-initiest.," now called "how-window party," passed by grid said to one of the broaders; "Ned, there goes your friend, Judge Hilton."

In a comment druking saloon in the dry goeds quarter, near broadway, the proprietor and a number of customers were decimed by the green of the broads action and sintements were approved by those present. While the conversation was going on, the proprietor of the saloon learing a prominent part, a well-known while the conversation was going on, the proposition while the conversation was going on the saloen lasing a prominent part, a well-known Hebrew dry goods dealer came in. The isond voices were instantly dropped. The visitor, however, apparently took the situation in at a glance and said: "You need not stop your conversation on my account. If you decline to sell me any winks, be trank about it; I can get it class here." With all sorts of a pologies, the proprietor. It classes the head of the constitutions to all other triends had

I. I. They will serve to secure admittance to the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga during the Summer season. Single certificates, \$5. A liberal discount will be allowed when ordered by the dozen."

All through the business parts of the city the question was the sole topf of conversation. "I'll bet you \$1,000," said a Breadway merchant in a ear going uptown, "that I'll go to Saratoga to-night and take quarters at the Grand Union." This was spoken loudly enough for all passengers in the car to hear it, but the gentleman particularly addressed had apparently not a very great desire to venture his money, and readily agreed with the excited Hebrew.

JUDGE HILTON REFUSES TO SPEAK. Judge Hilton was visited at his new residence, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth-st., last evening, but declined to grant an interview. When seen in the morn-ing he said he was "worn out with talking." He would only declare that his course in the matter, his views, and his determination had been already stated.

VALUE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. United States District-Attorney Woodford is absent from the city, and his assistants did not feel authorized to express any opinion yesterday as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights act. The general opinion among the lawyers practicing in the Federal courts was that the courts would pronounce the clause of the law regarding hotels invalid.

A VOICE IN JUDGE HILTON'S FAVOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Is not Mr. Seligman's letter to Judge Hilten a good example in itself of the impertinence and insolence of his tribe † Had Mr. Seligman any right to make such envious reflections on Judge Hilton's whole-sale and retail business because he chose to exclude Jews from his hotel? Were these remarks not like Jewish endact generally-ungentlemanly and entirely uncalled for ? If I choose to keep a hotel have I not a perfect right to exclude a vulgar and vicious class of people, who prevent persons of refinement from coming to my hotel i It is not a question of religion, but one of manners; and every man has a right to refuse to have dealings with people of had manners. Other hotel proprietors might get over the difficulty by declaring that they had no room for any more boarders; but J. d.; Hilton had the manliness to teil the Jew the truth-that the presence of persons of they would, therefore, for the future not be received.

his race was fatal to the success of his bases, seekly would, therefore, for the future not be received. Was not this better than escaping by a lie! Let the Judge get his due for declaring boldly the simple truth. Compare this conduct with the backhauled stab given him by Mr. Seligman in his letter—and when the representative man of his race displays such noble manars, what must be those of the great vulgar mass, who have simply acquired money and nothing more!

The Jews have been excluded from the German Club of this town. One of their representative men was blackhailed, and of course this was tantamount to a notice of exclusion to the whole tribe, which caused a regular exodus of Jews from Hobsken. Now I am positive that there is not a member of the club, which is composed of the wealthier and more refined people of the town, who will not support me in saying that they were excluded not on account of any objection to their religion (for there are already representatives of nearly all religions in the club), but on account of the tact that, as a clay, the Jews have been found to be vulgar, selfish, and unmannerly—pushing themselves into the best places and securing to themselves the best things wherever they go. Let the Jew therefore, learn that with Americans manners are preferred to mency.

Hoboken, June 20, 1877.

GOV. HAMPTON AT AUBURN.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE SHIELDS GUARDS. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION

+SPEECRES BY GOVS, ROBINSON AND HAMPTON -MEANING OF THE RECENT CONTEST IN SOUTH CAROLINA-TRIBUTES TO GEN. SHIELDS'S PAT-RIOTISM.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 20 .- An imposing detaonstration was made here to-day on the occasion of the visit of Gen. James Shields, Gov. Robinson of New-York, and Gov. Hampton of South Carolina, and many other prominent men, to attend the Shields Guard anni versary. The city was decorated and a very large crowd of people filled the streets along the line of the procesion. The procession was nearly a mile in length. The exercises were held in a grove near the city, the Hon. T. M. Pomercy making the reception address on behalf of

M. Pomercy making the reception address on behalf of the city. He said:

It is my pleasure in behalf of the Shields Guards to extend their most cordial welcome to all their invited guests here present in honor of the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their organization, and especially to you, Gen. Shields, the distinguished soldier and statesman, whose name they bear, and Goys. Rebinson and Hampton, whose presence is a compliment indeed. [Applause.]

The Shields Guards were organized soon after the close of the Mexican war, while yet the sources of Palo Alto, Cerro Gordo, Churabusco, and Chapalilepec were ranging in the public car like echoes of mear thunder. The Guards have ever remained composed mainly if not entirely of citizens of Irish descent. No wonder then that in easing about for a name they should have adopted that of their then young countryman who, coming here a boy, an alien and a stranger, and in two wars gallauthy won his way in inditary promotion from a simple indumnate to a major-g-neigh, and in addition won such advancement in the field and in polities that the great State of Himois commissioned him to recrease it in the senate of the United States. [Cheers]. It is with no common pleasure, therefore, Gen. Smedis, that loadity your presence is most heartify welcomed here as an acknowlestment on your part that by this act of theirs tacy have not taken your name in vain. [Loud applicates]. And I may say are on my own account, for I have been a resident of Auburn during the whole period of the existence of this company, that at no mme and on no occasion have the Shieles Guards done discredit to him whose

a resident of Auburn during the whole period of the existence of this company, that at no time and on no occasion have the shields Guard done describt to him whose moved name they adopted. [Cheers.] They neme the leading brokers' offices in Wall and Broad-sts, yesterday fittle was talked of during the increases of business but the sensation caused by Judge Titton's order. Most of the brokers are not over friendly of the Seligmans, nevertheless they all felt that a blow add been struck at their seeial standing most difficult to vercome. "It will follow as wherever we go this Sumser, at least," said a young broker just coming out of fallgarten & Co.'s office, at Exchange-place and Wall-st.

Mt. Pomeroy referred briefly to the late war, and

Mr. Pomeroy referred briefly to the late war, and closed his speech with words of welcome to the severa organizations present. Mayor McCrea then introduced Gov. Robinson, who was received with applause. The Governor said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I appear before you for the purpose of introducing to you a distanguisted gentleman, the Governor of the State of Seath
Carolina, and welcoming him to this our own State,
Gov. Hampton, I am aware that your visit here is unofficial, and prompied by notives of personal friendship
to the venerable veteran of the Mexican war who is with
us, and the military organization which bears his honored name; but I electrically avail myself of the occasion
to welcome you to the State of New-York. In doing
this I need not refer to events that have passed
into the history of the country, nor those of a
purely political character, but only to those of recent occurrence and national importance.

The Federal troops no longer march through your legislative hells; you are fully instailed in the possession of
your office and your rights as Governor of your State.
The meral courage which wins such a victory under such
circumstances is of a higher and better driver of heroista
fam is often shown on the battis-field. I am sure that I
speak the voice of the Empire State when I once more
had your high position in the gallant state of
which you are the honored cheef. [Appiance, I in these
days of corraption and extravazance in the public service, New-York is proud to fail you as the chosen leader
of your people in the war wascably all good cilizens
against official mid-asance and legislative traffic in the
rights of more [firest appiance.] The record of your
life assures in that in this struggle for nonest government south Carolina cound have no nobore cheffain and
New-York is more worthy ally. [Long-continued apphane.]

Fellow citizens, I have now the honor to present to ME. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear be

phause.)
Fellow-citizens, I have now the honor to present to you His Excellency, Wade Hampton, Governor of South

you this Exceliency, Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina.

Gov. Hampton responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOUR EXCELLENCY, AND MY FELLOW-CHIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I need not say to you how profoundly i may been touched by the too flattering remarks of the gendlement who have presented me to you, and how corollarly I appreciate the compliments they have pend my manye State. I come, as your Governor has said, not in an official capacity—I did not even come to take an active part in the demonstration of the Saleids Gunds and citizens of Aroburn. I came solely to join in paying thore to a gallant soldier and my old triend, Gen. Shelds. I came at his request to feing from South Carolina that flag which waved over him in those giorious battless on the falls and plains of Mexico; that flag which derives not a little of its luster trom his brilliant achievements, [Applanse.] That was the flag—Here the battleding of the Palmetto Regiment was held up by Capt. Hogan and reselved with cheers]—that was the flag, my friends, which was first piaced on the walks of the City of Mexico, over "the falls of the Montezumas." It was the last flag to wave as the conquering army left the capital, the regiment remaining by request of the Mexican city authorities and forming the rear guard. That regiment, my friends, went out 1,100 strong, composing the best blood in the State, young men buoyant with his and hope. It returned to south Carolina with 220 men, and now but a small reminant of them are left to guard this sacred relie. I am sure lawy would have loaned it for no other purpose that that it might here do honor to a man who did honor to it. I Applanse.]

Your distinguished Governor has been pleased to alimbe to the condest in South Carolina. That, my friends, was not a pointeral struggle. It rose far higher than any such contest ever waged on this Continent. It was a contest or civilization, for home-tuic, good Government—for life itself. It was a contest waged sgalinst carpet-bagger, and vice I say any Engissman who settles i Gov. Hampton responded as follows:

that Democratic Legislature elected to the Supreme Court a citizen of New-York, who came to the State as a soldier and who is a Roppellisam. [Applause,] What further proof do you want hat we are not governed by a proscriptive policy is Doos it not show that we have fulfilled the pledges and promises made during the last canvass, to make up distinction on account of race, color, or party i [Applause,] We wanted to show you people of the North that we were actuated by the highest and most patriotic feeling. We knew that Judge Willard was an honest man; no stain was upon his ermine, and though he differed from the Democratic Legislature in pelilios, they elected him to position. We did not wage a political canvass. We were fighting for every interest dear to treemen, and thanks to the brave and true men and glorious women of South Carolina, this war for good government was successful—they have established it in every department of the State Government. They have accomplished this, and they now propose fulfilling to the very letter the pledges which I made, and appealed to high Heaven to witness that they should be carried out. I declared that if elected I would be Governor of the whole people of South Carolina; that I should know no race, no party, no color; that all men who stood ou the soil of South Carolina, native or foreign born, white or black, snould be equal before the law, and so help me God it shall be done. [Enthusiastic applause.] I am glad to say the bitterness which marked that strife is passing away; and I saw to you, men of New-York, as I say at ionne, I applause.] Thousands of Inem voted for me, knowing that I had been a good friend of their race, knowing that I had been a good friend of their race, knowing that I had been a good friend of their race, knowing that I was the first man after the war to recommend that they should be given the right of suffrage, and I have never yet changed my opinion on this subject. Knowing this they sustained me in large numbers, and I am happy to say that nearly a

was most anxious to see in New-York was Gov. Robinson, whose incorruptible integrity and inflexible purpose had made his name a household word in the West. Gen Shields complimented the Guards very highly, but not because they bore his name, and spoke of the day as being a glorious one in his life. He spoke of Gov. Hampton as the savier of State, and declared that he would be a welcome state, and everywhere in this broad land. "He represents American manhood," Gen. Shields said, "and the best qualities of bunain nature—instice, noderation, and true American conservation. If we had a succession of tavernors like Robinson and Hampton it would place America at the head of the world." Referring to bunself, Gen. Shields said: "I sm simply a private citizen, twing in retirement and almost obscurity. All my reputation is that I am an honest man and about the poorest fatmer in Carroll County," The General closed his remarks with a few pleasant words to the Guards, and felt proud of the fact that als name had never been sulfied by taen. A reception in hence of the distinguished visitors was given in the evening by the Hon. Charles N. Ress, which was distincted by 4,000 people. The festivities of the day closed with a military ball at the armory. visitor everywhere in this broad land,

SETON HALL COMMENCEMENT.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES UNDER THE ELMS-RESIGNATION OF BISHOP CORRIGAN FROM THE PRESIDENCY-PEGREES AND MEDALS OF HONOR Under the elms that shade the lawn in front of the college the exercises of the 21st annual Commence ent of Seton Hail at South Orange, N. J., were held ye erday morning.

istened to throughout with the utmost attention. After an overture from the band, Charles E. Le Barbler delivered an oration on "Organized Charity," and was followed by an address 'rom John Aloysius Coyle on "Publowed by an address of the Station." Samuel Lewis Gilmore gave an address on "Law and Liberty." An oration on the "Perpetuity of our Republic" was delivered by John V. Lamarehe. The concluding address on "Catholic Loyalty" was given by harles Kelly, who thought that the Catholic Church was the greatest institution that has appeared on the earth. He ridiculed the idea that her growth was a dauger to the State, because both were established by God-one to look after the temperal, and the other His spiritual welfare. Musical selections by the band diversided the exercises. The conferring of degrees followed

the addresses, as follows:

The collection of Science.—Affect James Hone.

Bachelor of Science.—Affect James Hone.

Bachelor of Arts.—Thomas Edward Butler. John
Aloysins Coyle. Edward Frances Durana, John Henry
Fox. Samuel Lewis Gilmore, Charles Kelly, John Victor
Lamitele, Charles Emil Le Barbier, Charles McFaden,
iv., James Joseph McKeever, James Francis McNeely,
William Lewis O'Gormon, Thomas Warrington Prindecitie. ville.

MASTER OF AETS.—Lawrence Cornelius Carroll, James

Francis Devine, Michael Doland, Joseph Henry Hill, Henry Joseph Lamarene, Martin Mulvey, John Joseph Sampley, Peter John O'Domedli, The following medals were then awarded, these for

good conduct being decided by the votes of the students: Good Conduct—Gold medal, William Lewis O'Gorman; silver medals, Robert Alien Yearley, John Peter Hopkins, William Augustus Louanstein. Christian Doctrine—The Seton Prize—John Aloysius

yle. f. bica-The Preston Prize-Thomas Warrington Prin

Iville.
Fanosophy—The McQuaid Prize—John Aloysius Coyle,
Latin—The Anderson Prize—John Peter Hopkins.
Greek—The Bayley Prize—Edward McGovern.
History of European Civitzation—John Aloysius Coyle.
Civil Politis—The Crimmins Prize—John Aloysius Coyle.
Political Economy—John Aloysius Coyle.
Mathematics—The Lanarciae Prize—Francis James
Ione.

one. Chemistry—The Barry Prize—Robert John Barril. Astronomy—Special Priz — Francis James Hone. Modern History—The Bruener Prize—Robert Alken

Yearley.
Electrion—The Byrne Prize—Samuel Lewis Gilmere.
Freshman Rhetoric—The Malone Prize—Charles An

Freshman Refore-the Shrone Free-Charles Al-thony Ansthr.

Eible History—Charles Borromeo Barril.

Pennanship—The Foley Prize—Coarles Joseph Sharkey Beet Rechation in the Freshman Class—The President' Prize—Thomas Francis Mulyany.

Bishop Corrigan made an address, in which he adcerted to his resignation as President of the institution in which he had spent so many years preparing students for a dignified and noble life. He asked them not to hink tint he was fired of educating youth; the ardaous duties of his episcopacy made it necessary to delegate the presiding power to an authority who would be ever pres-ent and watchful after the interests of the college.

MASONIC ELECTION. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20 .- At the Grand Assembly of the Constantine Order of Masonic Knighthood, in session here to-day, the following officers were

iceted:

Societian Grand Master—C. P. Knapp of Pennsylvania.

Deputy Grand Master—J. J. French of Himols.

Grand Viceror—R. B. Smith of Himols.

First Levitenant—J. P. William of Indiana.

Second Licutenant—C. E. Meyer of Pennsylvania.

Grand Treasurer—Gen. R. B. Caldwell of Kentacky.

Grand Register—Gen. Alfred Crein of Pennsylvania.

Right Reverend Prelate—John L. Young of Pennsylvania.

Anna.

Grand High Chancellor J. H. Drummond of Maine.

Grand Seneschal—Gro. B. Tyler of Vermont.

Grand Trior—John Haught of Massechusetts.

Grand Chamberlain—Gro. V. Hawk of Indiana.

Grand Sanetzet Beaver—Jos. H. Miles of Hidiana.

Grand Marshal—J. D. Williams of New-York.

Grand Herald—H. C. Fleid of Rhode Fland.

Grand Herald—H. C. Fleid of Rhode Fland.

Grand Herald—H. Sanetzet Grand Council of the United States and the Unand Council of Rhode States and the Unand Council of Lagland was ratified and adopted. Phitadelphia was selected as the next place of meeting on the second Wednesday of June, 1878.

THE FAILURE OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL STATE BANK. St. Louis, June 20.-The committee ap-

oint of yesterday by the Board of Directors of the National Bank, State of Messouri, reported to the board hat the result of their correspondence with the Control lar of the Currency was that J. T. Howenstein, Bank Ex aminer, was directed to make a thorough examination o be condition of the bank at once. Mr. Howenstein be gan his labor immediately, and until he concludes mis in estigation the bank will take no further action toward winding up business than that already taken.

But very few facts can be obtained regarding the lia-diffice or assets of the bank at present, and probably these will not be definitely known until the Bank Ex ominer finishes his examination. The deposits are said to be \$2,400,000, and it is still asserted they will be paid. have been made to preserve credit in full, and provision has been mode whereby the statemt deposited by assignees, registers and masters in chancery will be available. Mayor Overstolz stated this evening that arrangements

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 68°, Noon, 72°, 3 p. m., 78°, Midnight, 63°, Highest during the day, 78°, Lowest, 63°, Average, 68°%; Same day, 1876, 74°%.

PROMINENT ARRIVALA. PEOMINENT ARRIVALS.

Buckingham Hotel—Gen. Walpole of the British army Glasy House—U.S. District Judge John Erskine of Georgia and Hallet Kilbourn of Washington... Westminster Hotel—Secretary of State John Bigelow of Albany and Lieut. Henry W. Lyou, U.S. Navy. Windser Hotel—Edgas K. Abgar of Ithaca. Hoffman House—Major Cyrus B. Cumatock of the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army. Grand Central Hotel—J. A. Chapleau, Provincial Secretary of Quebeo. Albemarie Hotel—W. L. Trenbolm of Charleston, S. C. Bersoort House—Frederick Hillings of Vermont. Fifth Aseanse Hotel—T. E. Sickels, Chief-Engineer of the Umon Pacific Railroad. St. Niekolow. Hotel—Joseph Collett, General Manager of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad.

Among the passengers for Liverpool in the Rusda yesterday were J. J. Astor, P. T. Barnum and wife, and Gen. and Mrs. Elijah Ward.

The store of R. H. Macy & Co. will close at noon on Saturday throughout July and August. This will be a great relief to clerks, who will get full wages and a half

The American and Foreign Bible Society, in addition to its work among the freedmen in the South, is importing from China Scriptures in the Chinese language, designed for

circulation on the Pacific coast. The directors of the French Benevolent Society ave received a gift of \$160 from Mile. Aimée, to be added to

subscriptions for making good the loss caused by the recent defalcation of the society's treasurer. A map of the City of New-York as it was in 1728 is sold by John M. Slater, No. 69 Fulton-st. Frankfort-st. which extended from Kip-st. (now Nassau) to Beckman's Swamp, was the northern boundary of the metropolis of that

It has been recently stated by persons living in Its vicinity that the Forty-second-st. reservoir is insecure. It is not learned that any especial apprehension is felt by such p reons that the reservoir will break, but the point has been raised that its present condition should be made public,

Postmaster James has received instructions from the Post Office Department to refuse to receive into the mails packages known to contain samples of flour and sugar. The sending of samples of these articles has become an extensive sending of samples of the packages is so frequent business, and the breaking of the packages is so frequent to make it inexpedient to continue their receipt.

The butchers and bakers of New-York yesterday held a festival at Schutzen Park, at the foot of Sixty third-st. East River. Many butchers from Brooklyn and William s-burgh were present. Under the auspices of the Boss Bakers' Association a large number of workmen enjoyed a day of rest at the Bellevue Garden, at the foot of Eightleth st.

The number of applicants for admission to the normal College was 823, of whom 705 were successful. In a graduating class of 2.19 young women, 219 will receive diplomas. Misses Doubleday and Sullivan stood highest in honor; 981 a per cent in fifteen studies, being their average. The Con xercises of the college will be held June 28, at 10 a.m.

The steamer Dean Richmond of the People's Line, the machinery of which was injured near Sing Sing on the up-ward trip from New York to Albany, is now being thoroughly repaired at the New York Iron Works, under the directions of Win. II. Drow, Vice-President. When completed she will be qual to new, as her new machinery will give her great ablional strength and speed. At a regular convocation of Manhattan Chapter o

Royal Arch Masons at the Temple at Six-thuve and Twenty third st. last night, a gold chronometer and heavy gold chair were presented to Charles J. Bliven, who had been their High Priest for the three preceding years. The watch was fro toward & Co. of Boston, and on the cases was engraved Mr. Howard & Co. of Boston, and on the cases was engraved Mr. Biliven's monogram and the secred triangle. On the lassife of the case was an inscription, "Presented to Charles J. Bliven by Manhattan Chapter B. A. M., as a mark of seteem." George the Count Jeannes has a suit against Neil

McCailam and others for \$600 for legal services, and the case came on for trial yesterday before Chief-Justice Curtis, in Su erior Court, Trial Term. The case went on swimmingly untithe Count appeared on the witness stand, when the clerk re-minded him that he had not paid the \$13 jury and trial fees. The Count was imposinious, and his appeal to his "brethren of the bar" tailed to produce the money. The court allowed im to withdraw a juror and the trial went over. may gave a reception yesterday on board their new steame

Devonia. Among the guests were several naval efficers in B. S. H. Wharton and E. A. Magee, Lieuts. McClellan and Iverson, and Capt. Taylor of the Marine Corps. A band of music and cancing contributed to the enjoyment. The vessel was handsomely decorated with a rainbow of signal flags and W. H. Mundy, in the Tombs Police Court yester-

day, charged Koster & Biat of No. 154 Nassau-st, with selling liquors without a preper license. Judge Smith did not think it necessary to arrest the accused persons, as they had received fair items to the court, however, was dispatched to No. 104 Nas, sanst, to inform Koster & Bial that they must appear at the court on Monday and answer the charge in Mr. Mundy's affi-daylt. This they consented to do, and will put in an answer with the Excise Commissioners on Monday next.

BROOKLYN.

Tin signs have been painted and will soon be placed on the sitest letter-boxes throughout the city to indi-cate the hours at which catriers will make collections. About 5,000 persons visit Coney Island daily during secular days and many more on Sundays. Conterno's 23d R general band furnishes a fine programme of music be-

fore the Aquarium each evening. uring the week ending June 16 there were 195 burial permits granted and 120 cases of contagious d inspected by the Health Board. Of these latter, 64 were cases of scarlatina and 49 of diphtheria.

Charles B. Loomis, senior member of the insurnce firm of Loomis & Thorn, on Montague-st., died yester tay afternoon at his residence, No. 92 Livingston st., at the age of 67. He was well known and highly respected in busi

The 28th Regiment, under command of Col. F. W. Obernier, had a day's rifle practice and drill in Martle Avenue Park yesterday. In the morning there was rifle prac-

ice, in the afternoon parade, and in the evening a dance and enade concert. The ninth annual Commencement of the Athenaeum seminary took place last evening in the chapel of that institu

Readings, poems, and essays were given by the men ers of the outgoing class. The Rev. Dr. Bigelow delivere he address to the graduates and presented the diplomas. Mrs. Henrietta Zimanda, age 33, of Alabama-ave.

near Broadway, attempted on Tuesday evening to light a fire with kerosene. Result, an explosion that blew the can in pieces and set fire to Mrs. Zimanda's clothes, burning her so verely on face and body that she died yesterday afterno Patrick O'Hara, age 12, of Madison-st., and Ulrich

lichards, age 14, of Jefferson-st., East New-York, engaged to a wrostling match about a week ago. O'Hara was thrown and Richards fell beavily upon him, his knees striking in the other's slodomen. O'Hara went loune ill and grew rapidly worse. Anticipating his death, Justice Sherlock took his ante A tramp yesterday demanded alms of Mrs. Mar-

talena Steininger, at Scholes and Lorimer sts. When refused the began abusing her in German and English, and finally struck her with his waiking stick. The woman holdly graphed with her assailant, and had well scratched his face whe Officer Admins appeared and arrested the tramp, who gave his name as John Deering. In Justice Guck's Court he testified hat Mrs. Steininger tirst attacked him in the street. He will se tried for perjury. The stockholders of the Brooklyn Elevated Rail

read Company on Wednesday, at the office No. 363 Fullon-st., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John M. Phelps: Vice-President, Cornelius B. Payne; Secretary, John Q. Kellogg; En incet, John L. Nostrand; Directors, John M. Phelps, Cornelius B. Payne, John Q. Kellogg, John L. Nostrand, R. H. Cole, Franklin Morey, William H. Nostrand, R. H. Cole, Franklin Morey, William H. Schwalbe, Samuel M. Mecker, and J. P. Miller, 1

The Supervisors' Committee on Salaries held needing last evening to consider the propriety of reducing the pay of county officials whose salaries are determined by the pay a Several heads of departments declared that the force of assistants could not be reduced, and that the present salaries were meager enough. Some even stated that the business of the departments was falling behind for lack of clerks. The matter decided to take no action in the matter.

William B. Morse, a middle-aged man of No. 113 Noblest., Orcenpolat, who has been suffering from consum don for some time, on Tuesday evening went to the dock at the oot of Noble at., took strychnine, tied a rope round his nec and succeeded in resceing him. He was removed to his house, antidones for the poison were given, and now, despite his threefold attempt at suicide, he is in a fair way to recover.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

The annual meeting of the International Code Committee of America was held last evening, and the following effects were elected: President, David Dualey Field; Secretary, Abram P. Spragne. Executive Committee, Theodore D. Woolsey, Edine Burritt, President Seelye, Edward S. Tobey, Samuel Orgood, Fred. A. P. Barnard, John V. L. Frayn, Charles A. Frahoety, S. Arenaus Prime, Herschel V. Johnson, and John V. Dillon. The following were elected delegates to the annual conference of the Association for the Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the Law of Nations, to be held at Return and Codification of the American delectates at the Antwerp Conference are: The flights and Daties of Neutralis, Exemption of Private Property from Capture at Sea; Collisions et Sea; A General Treaty for the Exercite Question.

After one of the last operations of a celebraied surgeon, the resident student stool looking at the two pieces of mortality lying on the surgeon's table. "What are you doing, Sir!" sharply asked the surgeon." I was watching for you to point out which piece is to be put to bed and which is to be buried."

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO. THE TURKS ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS-SULEIMAN PASHA HARASSED.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Times has the following dispatch from Cettinie, the Montenegrin capital, June 20: "Yesterday the Turks occupied the village of Martinitzi, the Montenegrins retiring to the hights above without resistance.

"To-day the Turks attempted to move toward Danilo-grad, but were attacked by the united forces of Petrovice, Plamenatz, and the Kutchi. After a desperate struggle of five hours the Turks were driven back to Spuz, abandoning their comp and baggage to the Monte-negrins. Petrovies telegraphs that he has captured a tenth of their horses, arms, and colors, and achieved the

most glorious victory of the campaign.

"Sulciman Pasha remains in his positions at the head of the Valley of Zetta, watched by Gen. Vukovics on one bank of the river and the Prince of Montenegro on the other. The fighting there has not been very serious, sulciman's vanguard is continually barassed by the Montenegrins, and his chances of getting through to Albania are diminishing every day."

. · ENGLAND AND THE WAR. PARLIAMENT TO BE ASKED TO GRANT MORE MONEY.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Post publishes the following paragraph in a prominent position and in official form:

"The session of Parliament will not close without some sufficient steps being taken to provide for contingencies which are only too distinct. British interests are deeply involved in the questions which are at stake in the East, and for their due protection the British purse must be opened."

MORE HONORS FOR GEN. GRANT.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Daily News understands Gen. Grant has consented to receive a deputation of representative consented to receive a deputation of representative workingmen of the metropolis on July 3. The deputation will consist of a select number of delegates from trades' societies and political associations of London, who, having sympathized deeply with the Federal cause during the American war, desire to express to the ex-President a grateful sense of the value of the services he then rendered to the cause of human freedom. Henry Broadnurst, Secretary of the Labor Representation League, has charge of the arrangements. A committee has been appointed in Birmingham to make

[For other Foreign News see First Page.]

THE NIGHT REFORE THE EXECUTION. THE PREPARATIONS COMPLETE-PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BREACH OF THE PEACE-ADDRESSES EXPECTED FROM THE GALLOWS-ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

THE SIX DOOMED MEN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 20 .- The preparations for the executions here were consummated to-day. Three scaffolds of equal dimensions—16 feet 4 inches in hight, with 7 feet wide platforms—have been erected at a comparatively remote point in the jail-yard. All journalists admitted within the walls to-morrow

will be provided with arms, and in an emergency are hable to be called up to assist the deputies. An armed body of 100 men, under command of the Chief Burgess, will do patrol duty on the outside. Provision has also

will do patrol duty on the outside. Provision has also been made whereby this force may be increased within a single hour by military companies summoned from neighboring localities.

They have requested for prudential reasons that the names of the men to whom have been assigned the details of the execution shall be withheld from publication in order that they may not incur the special ennuly of the friends and associates of the condemned men, or of the organization with which they were identified.

The arrangements for the execution, so far as known, provide for a final interview at 7:30 a. m. to-morrow by the wives and immediate relatives of the men, all of whom, except Duffy, are married and have children. The leave-taking will end at 8 o'clock, and at that hour all representatives of the press, officials, and persons entitled to enter, are obliged to be within the prison walls. After 8 o'clock the prison doors will be kept closed, no egress being allowed until after the execution, the time for which has been vaguely indicated as fixes 4 a from 10 until 3 o'clock.

With two exceptions, none of the men prominent among

after the execution, the time for which has been vaguely indicated as fixed at from 10 until 3 o'clock. With two exceptions, none of the men prominent among the shoily Magnire class were to be seen upon the streets to-day. The exceptions were an alleged relative of the notionous "Pat" He ster and a man said to have been the predecessor of Kelice as a district body master. Apprehensions of a large influx of the lawless element from the mines have not been realized, and such as the arouse condition of public feeling that the indignation excited by the prosence of men of the class of those referred to occasioned their speedy disappearance.

The condemned men seemed to-day to be entirely residued to their fate and spent most of the time in religious devotion. Municy showed considerable physical prostration, though he declared he would "die game" on the scanoid. The remains of the men will be conveyed to their late hones in a special train furnished by the Reading Rational Company. Boyle and McGechan will be buried at the expense of their families. The innerals of the others will be paid for by the county.

LATER—All the appreaches to this place are patroled to-fight by mounted policemen, acting under the orders of the Chief Burgess. Inside and outside the jail the force has been doubted and every precaution has been taken to grazil against a rescue of the murderers. An order has been issued by Judge Pershing closing all bars and salcons to-inorrow.

QUITE ANOTHER THING .- Scotch beggar woman (emisting tourist's sympathy): "She's in Hieland, and she's in a strange toon, and somebody's stolet her fiddle, and she'll no hen hoo tae mak' her bread." "Tourist: "Well, my good woman, I pity your case, but — ."—Old Woman: "Barn ta case, moon, it's ta fiddle she's wild about!"—[Judy.

[Aunouncements.]

A sure cure for inflamed or weak eyes and SPEEDY RELIEF FROM THE NAUSEA Of pregnancy is insured by the use of that delightful of the stomach, MILK OF MAGNESIA.

LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the

STRICTURE, Impotence, and Disesses of the b.) Generative Organs radically and speedily cured. Office hours 8 to 3. HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington 44.

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